New Process

The present invention relates to new processes for improving the manufacture of clavams e.g. clavulanic acid. The present invention also provides novel DNA sequences and new microorganisms capable of producing increased amounts of clavulanic acid.

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Microorganisms, in particular Streptomyces sp. produce a number of antibiotics including clavulanic acid and other clavams, cephalosporins, polyketides, cephamycins, tunicamycin, holomycin and penicillins. There is considerable interest in being able to manipulate the absolute and relative amounts of these antibiotics produced by the microorganism and accordingly there have been a large number of studies investigating the metabolic and genetic mechanisms of the biosynthetic pathways (Demain, A.L. (1990) "Biosynthesis and regulation of β -lactam antibiotics." in "50 years of Penicillin applications, history and trends").

Streptomyces clavuligerus produces two major groups of antibiotics; one being the cephamycins, cephalosporins and penicillins (Demain, A.L. (1990) supra) and the other comprising clavams. Clavams can be arbitrarily divided into two groups, 5S and 5R clavams, dependent on their ring stereochemistry. The commercially important clavam clavulanic acid, a component of the antibiotic Augmentin (trade mark of GlaxoSmithKline), is a 5R clavam. Examples of 5S clavams are clavam-2-carboxylate (C-2-C), 2-hydroxymethyl clavam (2HMC) and alanylclavam (Brown et al. (1979) J. Chem. Soc. Chem. pp282-283).

Genes encoding biosynthetic enzymes and regulatory proteins for clavulanic acid production have been located in a cluster next to the genes involved in cephamycin C production and make up a supercluster of antibiotic related genes within the S. clavuligerus genome (Alexander et al. (1998) J.Bacteriol. 180:4068-79). For example the genes encoding the enzymes involved in clavaminic acid production, a clavulanic acid precursor, which include orf2 (ceaS) (Khaleeli et al. (1999) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 121:9223-9224), orf3 (bls) (Bachmann and Townsend (1998) Chem. Commun.:2325-2326), orf4 (pah) (Wu et al. (1995) J. Bacteriol. 177:3714-3720), orf5 (cas2) (Marsh et al. (1992) Biochemistry. 31:12648-57) and perhaps orf6 (Kershaw et al. (2002) Eur. J. Biochem. 269,2052-2059) are all located within the clayulanic acid cluster. Disruptions in orfs2-6 cause a complete loss of clayulanic acid production when mutant cultures are grown on starch asparagine medium (Aidoo, K.A. et al. (1993) p219-236 In. V.P. Gullo, J.C. Hunter-Cevera, R. Cooper and R. K. Johnson (ed.), Developments in Industrial Microbiology series, vol.33 Society for Industrial Microbiology, Fredericksburg, Va.). However this loss is conditional upon the growth media used for when mutants are grown on Soy medium (Salowe et al. (1990) Biochemistry 29: 6499-6508) clavulanic acid production is partially restored (Jensen et al. (2002) Antimicrob. Agents and Chemother. 44: 720-726). This phenomenon could suggest that other genes present in the S.

clavuligerus genome could compensate in some way for the loss of the activity of these genes under certain conditions. Alternatively it could be that the Soy media contains very small amounts one or more of the metabolites produced by the *orfs* 2-6 allowing strains disrupted in these genes to make small amounts of clavulanic acid.

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Marsh et al. (1992) supra has reported that S. clavuligerus contains two copies of the cas gene (cas1 and cas2). cas1 is not associated with the clavulanic acid gene cluster and has a high homology to cas2. Disruption of cas2 decreases clavulanic acid production by 35% when cultures are grown on Soy medium and eliminates production entirely when cultures are grown on starch asparagine (SA) medium (Paradkar and Jensen 1995 J.Bact 177: 1307-1314). The disruption of the cas1 gene results in mutants which produce near wild type levels of clavulanic acid on SA medium, but produce 31-73% less clavulanic acid when grown on Soy medium than the wild type (Mosher et al (1999) Antimicrob. Agents and Chemother. 43: 1215-1224). It is also reported that in mutant strains where both the cas1 and cas2 genes have been disrupted no clavulanic acid is produced under any of the fermentation conditions tested. Interestingly when the genes surrounding cas1 were sequenced, no additional genes involved in clavulanic acid production were found but instead six novel genes involved in 5S clavam biosynthesis (named cvm1 to 6) were identified. (Mosher et al (1999) supra). Further work on these 5S clavam-specific genes showed that disruption of the genes, using genetic engineering methodologies, leads to improvements in the levels of clavulanic acid made by the mutant strains and also dramatic reductions in the levels of 5S clavam production (WO98/33896). This reduction in 5S clavam production, in particular the 5S clavam clavam-2-carboxylate, is especially important in the commercial production of clavulanic acid because some 5S clayams are known to be toxic and for this reason the levels are tightly controlled within the British and US Pharmacopoeias.

Despite these advances in the understanding of clavulanic acid biosynthesis it is still a highly desirable goal in the pharamceutical industry to continue to improve production methods for clavulanic acid, both for reasons of cost and for reasons of safety.

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used frequently herein:

"Gene" as used herein also includes any regulatory region required for gene function or expression.

"cvm" genes as used herein refers to any of the genes cvm1, cvm2, cvm3, cvm4, cvm5, cvm6 or cvm7 as defined hereinabove.

" cvmpara" genes as used herein refers to any of the genes cvm6para or cvm7para as defined hereinabove.

"orf" genes as used herein refers to any of the genes orf2, orf3, orf4, orf5, orf6, orf7, orf8, orf9, orf10, orf11, orf12, orf13, orf14, orf15, orf16, orf17, or orf18 as defined hereinabove.

"orfpara" genes as used herein refers to any of the genes orf2para, orf3para, orf4para or orf6para as defined hereinabove.

"Disrupted" as used herein means that that the activity of the gene (with regard 5S clavam production) has been reduced or eliminated by, for example, insertional inactivation using an antibiotic resistance gene, preferably apromycin (Paradkar, A.S and Jensen, S.E (1995) supra), or other mutagenesis technique (for example those disclosed in Sambrook et al (1989) supra). Other mutagenesis techniques include insertion of other DNAs (not antibiotic resistance genes), site-directed mutagenesis to either change one or more bases in the gene sequence or insert one or more bases into the sequence of the gene.

"Deleted" as used herein means that the gene, or a segment thereof, has been deleted (removed) from a larger polynucleotide which, before the deletion was performed, included said gene or segment thereof. When the polynucleotide bearing the deletion is introduced into the genome of the microorganism by means of gene replacement technology (Paradkar and Jensen (1995) supra) the activity of the gene or protein encoded thereby is eliminated or reduced such that the levels of 5S clavam produced by the microorganism are reduced. The deletion may be large (for example the complete open reading frame with or without regulatory control regions) or small (for example a single base pair resulting in a frameshift mutation).

"Reduced" as used herein means that the levels of 5S clavam produced by the microorganism of the invention are lower than the levels produced in the corresponding S. clavuligerus strain which has not had the relevant open reading frames disrupted or deleted. The corresponding S. clavuligerus is therefore the "parent" strain into which the disrupted or deleted open reading frames were subsequently introduced to generate the microorganism of the invention.

"At least maintained" as used herein means that the level of clavulanic acid produced in the microorganism of the invention is the same or greater than that produced in the corresponding *S. clavuligerus* strain which has not had the relevant open reading frames disrupted or deleted. The corresponding *S. clavuligerus* is therefore the "parent" strain into which the disrupted or deleted open reading frames were subsequently introduced to generate the microorganism of the invention.

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The present invention concerns new processes for making clavulanic acid using newly identified S. clavuligerus genes. Using a probe derived from orf4 a fragment of the S. clavuligerus genome has been isolated and has been shown to comprise a number of genes that when disrupted are shown to affect 5S and 5R clavam biosynthesis in S. clavuligerus. Sequence analysis of the fragment has indicated the presence of a gene showing high similarity to orf4 (hereinafter called orf4par). However surprisingly further sequence analysis of the regions flanking the orf4par gene has revealed a new cluster of genes

comprising paralogues of genes previously identified in both the clavulanic acid (cas2 cluster) and 5S clavam (cas1 cluster) gene clusters.

Accordingly the invention provides a *S. clavuligerus* microorganism comprising DNA corresponding to one or more open reading frames essential for 5S clavam biosynthesis, wherein said open reading frames are disrupted or deleted such that the production of 5S clavams by said S. *clavuligerus* is reduced and clavulanic acid production is at least maintained, wherein the open reading frames are selected from:

- a) cvm6para (SEQ ID NO:1);
- 10 b) cvm7para (SEQ ID NO:2);

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- c) cvm6para and cvm6 (SEQ ID NO:5); or
- d) cvm7para and cvm7 (SEQ ID NO:6).

In a second aspect the invention provides a *S. clavuligerus* microorganism comprising DNA corresponding to one or more open reading frames essential for 5S clavam biosynthesis, wherein said open reading frames are disrupted or deleted such that the production of 5S clavams by said S. *clavuligerus* is reduced and clavulanic acid production is at least maintained, wherein the open reading frames are selected from:

- a) cvm6para and one or more of cvm1 (SEQ ID NO:7), cvm2 (SEQ ID NO:8), cvm3 (SEQ ID NO:9), cvm4 (SEQ ID NO:10), cvm5 (SEQ ID NO:11), cvm6, cvm7 or cvm7para; or
- b) cvm7para and one or more of cvm1, cvm2, cvm3, cvm4, cvm5, cvm6, cvm7 or cvm6para.

The genes cvm1, cvm2, cvm3, cvm4, cvm5 and cvm6 are disclosed in Mosher et al (1999) supra and WO98/33896 (cvm1 is orfup1, cvm2 is orfup2, cvm3 is orfup3, cvm4 is ordwn1, cvm5 is orfdwn2 and cvm6 is orfdwn3. The cvm7 gene, found to be a further 5S clavam specific gene of the 5S clavam (cas1) cluster, has been identified during work leading to the present invention and is disclosed hereinbelow.

In a further aspect the invention provides isolated polynucleotides comprising the cvm6para and cvm7para open reading frames which are used in the preparation of the S. clavuligerus microorganism of the invention. Preferably said polynucleotides comprise open reading frames selected from the group consisting of:

- 30 a) сутбрага;
 - b) cvm7para;
 - c) cvm6para and cvm6;
 - d) cvm7para and cvm7;
 - e) cvm6para and one or more of cvm1, cvm2, cvm3, cvm4, cvm5, cvm6, cvm7 or cvm7para; or
- 35 f) cvm7para and one or more of cvm1, cvm2, cvm3, cvm4, cvm5, cvm6, cvm7 or cvm6para.

In another aspect the present invention provides vectors for cloning and manipulating the *cvm* polynucleotides disclosed herein and which can be used in the preparation of the S.

clavuligerus microorganism of the invention. Processes for using these vectors to make the S. clavuligerus microorganism of the invention are also provided.

The encoded polypeptides from *cvm6para* and *cvm7para* are also provided by the invention (SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:4 respectively).

The invention further provides a polynucleotide comprising one or more open reading frames encoding one or more enzymes involved in clavulanic acid biosynthesis wherein said open reading frames are selected from the group consisting of:

- a) orf2para (SEQ ID NO:12),
- b) orf3para (SEQ ID NO:13),
- 10 c) orf4para (SEQ ID NO:14), and
 - d) orf6para (SEQ ID NO:15).

In a further aspect the invention provides a polynucleotide comprising one or more open reading frames encoding one or more enzymes involved in clavulanic acid biosynthesis wherein said open reading frames comprise one or more of:

15 a) orf2para,

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- b) orf3para,
- c) orf4para,
- d) orf6para

in combination with one or more genes involved in clavulanic acid biosynthesis selected from orf2, orf3, orf4, orf5, orf6, orf7, orf8, orf9, orf10 (Canadian patent application CA2108113 and Jensen, S.E et al (2000) Antimicrob. Agents Chemother 44:720-6) orf11, orf12 (Li, R.N et al (2000) J. Bacteriol 182:4087-95), orf13, orf14, orf15, orf16, orf17, or orf18 (patent application PCT/GB02/04989).

Vectors comprising such polynucleotides are also provided by the present invention together with processes for the use of such vectors to prepare strains of *Streptomyces clavuligerus* which can be used to produce elevated levels of clavulanic acid.

Strains of *Streptomyces clavuligerus* so produced and methods for using them to produce clavulanic acid by fermentation are also provided.

Thus the invention further provides a *Streptomyces clavuligerus* microorganism comprising a vector comprising a polynucleotide comprising one or more open reading frames encoding one or more enzymes involved in clavulanic acid biosynthesis wherein said open reading frames are selected from the group consisting of:

- a) orf2para,
- b) orf3para,
- 35 c) orf4para, and
 - d) orf6para.

In a further aspect the invention provides a *Streptomyces clavuligerus* microorganism comprising a vector comprising a polynucleotide comprising one or more open reading frames encoding one or more enzymes involved in clavulanic acid biosynthesis wherein said open reading frames are selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 a) orf2para,
 - b) orf3para,
 - c) orf4para,
 - d) orf6para

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in combination with one or more genes involved in clavulanic acid biosynthesis selected from orf2, orf3, orf4, orf5, orf6, orf7, orf8, orf9, orf10 (Canadian patent application CA2108113 and Jensen, S.E et al (2000) Antimicrob. Agents Chemother 44:720-6) orf11, orf12 (Li, R.N et al (2000) J. Bacteriol 182:4087-95), orf13, orf14, orf15, orf16, orf17, or orf18 (patent application PCT/GB02/04989).

The present invention also contemplates a *S. clavuligerus* micororganism comprising a combination of one or more disrupted or deleted *cvm6para* or *cvm7para* genes, optionally in combination with other disrupted or deleted 5S genes previously disclosed, together with vectors comprising *orf2para*, *orf3para*, *orf4para* or *orf6para* genes, optionally in combination with other clavulanic acid biosynthetic genes (selected from the genes *orf2* to *orf18*) previously disclosed.

Polynucleotides of the invention can be isolated by conventional cloning methods, such as PCR or library screening methods, using the sequences disclosed herein and in Mosher et al (1999) supra, WO98/33896, Canadian patent application CA2108113, Jensen, S.E et al (2000) supra), Li, R.N et al (2000) supra and patent application PCT/GB02/04989, as indicated hereinabove. Examples of such cloning methods are described in, for example, Sambrook, J et al (1989) Molecular cloning, a laboratory manual (2nd Ed) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Polynucleotides comprising individual open reading frames can be isolated and ligated together into vectors in a variety of combinations as defined hereinabove using techniques well know in the art. The choice of vector will depend on the function being carried out, for example cloning, expression, gene inactivation or transfer into *S. clavuligerus* eg. for gene replacement. In all cases a variety of vectors are available to the skilled person and are well known in the art. For example such vectors are known from Sambrook, J et al (1989) *supra* for general cloning vectors Hopwood, D.A et al (1985) *supra* for Streptomyces vectors, Paradkar and Jensen (1995) *supra*, Mosher et al (1999) *supra* and WO98/33896 *supra* for gene disruption and gene replacement vectors and CA2108113 *supra* for vectors suitable for expression of genes in *Streptomyces clavuligerus*. However the choice of vector is not limited to just those disclosed in these sources.

Further, in the case of the gene combinations involving the orf2para, orf3para, orf4para, orf5para and orf6para genes the skilled artisan would be able to design suitable DNA constructs

to ensure that each open reading frame is suitably positioned relative to a transcriptional promoter, whether this be the native promoter or a heterologous promoter that also functions in the *Streptomyces clavuligerus* background, or indeed other regulatiry sequence, in such a manner that expression of each open reading frame is optimally achieved.

Subsequent manipulation of the polynucleotides, in particular with respect their introduction into the *Streptomyces clavuligerus* background, can be carried out according to standard methods as disclosed in, for example, Hopwood, D.A et al (1985) *supra*. Disruption of gene sequences, and subsequent gene replacement, can be carried out according to the method of Paradkar, A.S and Jensen, S.E (1995) *supra*. Deletion of gene sequences can be carried out using well established techniques, for example that disclosed in WO98/33896.

Microorganisms of the invention can be prepared from *Streptomyces clavuligerus* strains including, but not limited to, *Streptomyces clavuligerus* ATCC 27064 (American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia, USA), alternatively available as NRRL 3585 (Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois, USA). For example mutant strains of *Streptomyces clavuligerus* can also be used including those prepared by genetic engineering techniques, or those prepared by strain improvement methods. Examples of such strains include *Streptomyces clavuligerus* strains 56-1A, 56-3A, 57-2B, 57-1C, 60-1A, 60-2A, 60-3A, 61-1A, 61-2A, 61-3A or 61-4A as disclosed in WO98/33896.

Thus in another aspect the invention relates to a process for improving clavulanic acid production in a suitable microorganism comprising isolating a polynucleotide as described hereinabove, manipulating said polynucleotide, introducing the manipulated polynucleotide into a said suitable microorganism, fermenting said suitable microorganism under conditions whereby clavulanic acid is produced, isolating and purifying clavulanic acid so produced. Manipulation of said polynucleotide may be by means of disrupting or deleting gene sequences in the case of compara genes, optionally together with com genes, or by inserting into vectors suitable for expression in the case of orfpara genes, optionally together with orf genes.

Preferably the suitable microorganism is Streptomyces clavuligerus.

Such fermentation, isolation and purification methods are well known in the art, for example the fermentation methods disclosed in UK Patent Specification No. 1,508,977. Methods for using clavulanic acid in the preparation of antibiotic formulations are similarly well known in the art.

Examples

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Example 1 - Materials and Methods

In the examples all methods are as described in Sambrook, J. et al. supra, Hopwood, D.A. et al. (1985) supra and Kieser, T et al. (2000) Practical Streptomyces Genetics, unless

otherwise stated. Transformation methods can also be found in Paradkar, A.S. and Jensen, S.E (1995) supra.

1.1 Bacterial strains, media and culture conditions.

Streptomyces clavuligerus NRRL 3585 was obtained from the Northern Regional Research Laboratory (Peoria, IL). S. clavuligerus was maintained on either MYM agar (Stuttard, C. (1982) J. Gen. Microbiol. 128:115-121) or ISP Medium #4 agar plates (Difco, Detroit, MI).

Cultures for the isolation of chromosomal DNA were grown on a 2:3 mixture of trypticase soy broth and YEME as described by Alexander et al.(1998) J.Bact. 180:4068-79. Cultures for analysis of the production of clavulanic acid and other clavam metabolites were grown on Soy medium (European Patent 0349 121) unless otherwise stated. All liquid cultures were grown at 26°C on a rotary shaker at 250 rpm.

Manipulation of DNA in *Escherichia coli* was done using strain XL-1 Blue (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). *E. coli* cultures were maintained on LB agar medium and grown in liquid culture in LB medium at 37°C (Sambrook, J et al (1989)*supra*). Plasmid-containing cultures were supplemented with appropriate levels of antibiotic.

1.2 DNA manipulations.

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Standard DNA manipulations such as plasmid isolation, restriction endonuclease digestion, generation of blunt-ended fragments, ligation, ³²P labelling of DNA probes by nick translation and *E. coli* transformation were carried out as described in Sambrook J et al (1989) supra). Plasmid and genomic DNA isolation from Streptomyces spp. was conducted as described in Kieser, T et al (2000) supra. Construction of a library of S. clavuligerus genomic DNA fragments in the cosmid pWE15 was carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions (Stratagene).

Southern analysis of *S. clavuligerus* DNA fragments was conducted at high stringency as described by Sambrook, J et al (1989) *supra*. Hybridization membranes were washed twice for 30 min at 2xSSC/0.1% SDS and once for 30 min at 0.1xSSC/0.1% SDS, all at 65°C.

Example 2 - Preparation of the paralogue cluster DNA fragment

2.1 Cloning and nucleotide sequencing of the orf4 paralogue

A strong and a very weak hybridization signal was consistently observed on Southern blots of *NcoI*-digested *S. clavuligerus* chromosomal DNA when probed with the *orf*4 gene (CA2108113). The strong signal corresponded to the *orf*4 gene, but the identity of the gene that gave rise to the very weak signal was unknown. Therefore it was decided to clone this

gene. To this end, *Nco*I fragments from *S. clavuligerus* DNA of approximately 4-5kb in size were ligated into *Nco*I digested pUC120 (Vieira, J and J Messing (1987) Methods Enzymol. 153, 3-11) and screened using a colony blot hybridisation method and employing the *orf*4 gene as a probe. Plasmid DNA was isolated from potential positive clones and confirmed to carry a 4.3 kb *Nco*I fragment. A representative clone, pO4H-4, was chosen for further study. The sequencing of the 4.3 kb *Nco*I fragment was carried out. Analysis of the sequence generated identified three genes, one which had homology to *orf*4 and was called *orf4par*. The two other genes present were found to have homology with *orf*6 and *cvm6* and were therefore called *orf6par* and *cvm6par*. This result suggested that this region of DNA may contain a cluster of genes with paralogues in either the clavulanic acid biosynthetic gene cluster or the *cvm* clavam biosynthetic gene cluster.

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2.2 Sequencing of DNA flanking the 4.3 kb NcoI fragment containing orf4par

Sequence analysis of DNA flanking the 4.3 kb NcoI fragment containing orf4par was achieved by identifying 2 cosmid clones containing the orf4par gene. The two cosmid clones containing orf4par,14E10 and 6G9, were isolated from a S. clavuligerus pWE15 (Promega, Madison, WI) cosmid bank that had been probed with a 0.46Kb SalI fragment that is internal to the orf4par gene. These cosmids have been partially mapped using a series of digestions and Southern hybridization experiments (In. Nucleic acid techniques in bacterial systematics. Ed. Stackebrandt, E and Goodfellow, M (1991) John Wiley and Sons, p205-248). Digestion of both cosmids with EcoRI, KpnI and NruI suggest that the insert size of 14E10 is approximately 45 kb and 6G9 is approximately 40 kb. These two cosmid inserts have about 20 kb of overlapping DNA and provided DNA for sequence analysis of regions upstream and downstream of the 4.3 kb NcoI fragment containing orf4par.

DNA sequence information was generated essentially as described in CA2108113. The DYEnamic ET Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Amersham Pharmacia, Baie d'Urfe, Quebec, Canada) was used. Approximately 13.3 kilobases of contiguous DNA sequence was generated. The nucleotide sequence of the *S. clavuligerus* chromosomal DNA generated in these experiments is shown in SEQ ID No:16.

A number of open reading frames were identified which displayed significant homology with the previously described orf2, orf3, orf4, and orf6 (CA2108113). These genes have been located within the genome in relation to each other, and are found to be nearly in the same organisation as that of the genes within the clavulanic acid cluster. The genes orf2par, orf3par and orf4par are adjacent to each other and in the same orientation as their counterparts orf2, orf3 and orf4. However cas1 is not downstream of orf4par as cas2 is to orf4 in the clavulanic acid pathway but is instead within the clavam cluster (Mosher et al (1999) supra). Another difference between the clavulanic acid cluster and the paralogue

arrangement is that orf6par is end-on-end to orf4par, and so is not in the same orientation as orf2par-4par, whereas orf6 is in the same orientation as orfs2-4 in the clavulanic acid cluster. Suprisingly the gene immediately upstream of orf6par, was found to be a gene that had a paralogue in the clavam and not the clavulanic acid cluster. This gene was called cvm6par, as it is a paralogue of the cvm6 gene found clustered with cas1 (Mosher et al (1999) supra). The cvm6 gene encodes an enzyme that is involved in clavam production (orfdwn3 in WO98/33896).

Located adjacent to cvm6par is a new gene called cvm7par. This gene shows homology to cvm7, a gene that is located upstream of cvm3 in the clavam cluster (further described hereinbelow). Upstream of cvm7 is a new open reading frame, believed to encode a sensor kinase. It encodes an polypeptide of 555 amino acids and shows good similarity to sensor kinase domains of two component response regulator genes.

2.3 Functional analysis of the open reading frames

Computer analysis of the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID No.16 predicts the presence of 7 open reading frames. A description of each gene is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

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Orf Designation	Homology
	(blast P)
orf2par	acetolactate synthase
	(67% identity to orf2 carboxyethyl arginine
	synthase CEAS)
orf3par	asparagine synthetase
	(49% identity with <i>orf3</i> β-lactam synthase
	BLS)
orf4par	amidinohydrolase
	(71% identity with orf4 amidinohydrolase
	PAH)
orf6par	ornithine acetyltransferase
	(47% identity with orf6 ornithine acetyl
	transferase OAT)
сутбрат	aminotransferase
	(66% identity with cvm6 acetylornithine
	aminotransferase)

cvm7par	Transcriptional regulator
	(33% identity with cvm7homologue)
Sensor Kinase	Sensor Kinase
	47% identity with 2 component system from
	S.coelicolor A3 (2)

To assess the possible roles of these ORFs in the biosynthesis of clavulanic acid and/or clavams produced by *S. clavuligerus*, insertional inactivation mutants were created by gene replacement essentially as described by Paradkar and Jensen (1995) *supra*.

However, in order to definitively define the phenotype of these disruptions, it was considered important to disrupt orf3par, orf4par, orf6par and cvm6par not only in wild type S. clavuligerus, but also in strains of S. clavuligerus that were already defective in the expression of orf3, orf4, orf6, and cvm6 respectively. The orf3,4 and 6 mutants were made as described in United States Patent No. 6,332,106 and the cvm6 mutant made as described in WO98/33896.

Example 3 - Analysis orf 4, and orf4par

3.1 Construction of orf4 mutants

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Mutants disrupted in *orf4* (pah) were made as described in United States Patent No. 6,332,106.

3.2 Construction of orf4par mutants

pO4H-4 (4.3kb NcoI fragment cloned into the NcoI site of pUC120 (Vieira and Messing 1987 supra) was digested with KpnI (one site in the cloned fragment and one site in the vector) and religated to reduce the size of the orf4par-bearing DNA insert to 1.7kb thereby generating the plasmid p4K-1. The orf4par gene within p4K-1 was disrupted by digestion at its centrally located EcoNI site and insertion of the apramycin (apr) resistance gene cassette from pUC120apr (Trepanier et al. (2002) Microbiology 148: 643-656) after both fragments had been made blunt by treatment with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I. The KpnI/NcoI insert carrying the disrupted orf4par gene was then inserted into the EcoRI site of pDA501 after blunting the ends of both insert and vector. pDA501 is a shuttle vector prepared by fusing the Streptomyces plasmid pIJ486 (Kieser, T et al. (2000) supra) to the E.coli plasmid pTZ18R (Stratagene) by means of their EcoRI and BamHI sites. The resulting construct, 6pDAB, was used to transform S.lividans TK24, and finally wild-type S. clavuligerus to thiostrepton (thio at 5µg/ml) and apramycin (apr at 20µg/ml) resistance.

Gene replacement mutants were generated as described by Paradkar and Jensen (1995) supra.

3.3 Construction of orf4/orf4par mutants

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An approach was undertaken to generate the double mutant by transforming protoplasts of the orf4par (apr') mutant with the orf4 (thio') disruption construct (Aidoo et al. (1994) Gene. 147:41-6). Protoplast preparations from orf4par mutants, were transformed with the orf4 disruption construct isolated from S.lividans. Transformants were selected on thiostrepton at 5µg/ml and hygromycin (hyg) at 50µg/ml. Primary transformants were put through two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions in order to generate gene replacement mutants as described by Paradkar and Jensen (1995) supra.

3.4 Fermentation analysis of orf4, orf4par and orf4/orf4par mutants

To test the effect of disrupting orf4, orf4par and orf4/4par on clavulanic acid biosynthesis, spores from each isolate were inoculated into 20ml of seed medium (European patent 0 349 121) and grown for 2 days at 26°C with shaking. 1ml of the seed culture was then inoculated into a final stage Soy medium (European Patent 0349 121) and grown at 26°C for up to 3 days with shaking. Samples of final stage broth were withdrawn after three days growth and assayed for clavulanic acid productivity by HPLC (Mosher et al (1999) supra) and/ or using an imidazole derivatised colorimetric assay (Bird, A.E. et al (1982) Analyst, 107: 1241-1245 and Foulston, M. and Reading, C. (1982) Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 22:753-762).

Fermentation analysis of orf4 disruptant

The *orf4* disruptant was fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulation of clavulanic acid was reduced by 71%.

From these results it can be concluded that *orf4* is required for efficient production of clavulanic acid as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

30 Fermentation analysis of orf4par disruptant

Mutant 5pDA defective in the *orf4par* gene was fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulation of clavulanic acid was reduced by 12%.

From these results it can be concluded that, like *orf4*, *orf4par* contributes to clavulanic acid biosynthesis as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

Fermentation analysis of orf4/orf4par disruptants

When mutants A4-A1 and 3A3-A3, defective in both copies of the *orf4* genes were grown in Soy medium production of clavulanic acid could not be detected.

From these results it can be concluded that under the conditions tested, both genes, orf4 and orf4par, contribute to clavulanic acid biosynthesis as the double disruption, results in a mutant unable to make clavulanic acid.

3.5 Southern Analysis

The orf4, orf4par and orf4/4par mutants were further characterised by Southern analysis. The results confirmed that in these mutants the chromosomal copies of the relevant genes had been disrupted as expected.

Example 4 - Analysis of orf6 and orf6par

4.1 Construction of orf6 mutants

orf6 mutants were made as described in United States Patent No. 6,332,106

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4.2 Construction of orf6par mutants

The *orf6par* gene was disrupted by introduction of a neomycin resistance gene (neo^t) into the *RsrII* site, approximately midway through the coding region. In order to achieve this pO4H-4 was digested with *KpnI* to remove *orf4par* and self ligated to give p5K-6. p5K-6 was digested with *RsrII* and the neomycin resistance gene, released from pFDNeo-S (Denis and Brzezinski (1992) Gene 111:115-118.) as a *PstI/Eco*RI fragment, was inserted after both fragments had been made blunt by treatment with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I. The construct pNeo5K-6A was obtained which has the neo^R gene in the same orientation as the *orf6par* gene.

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A shuttle vector called pNeo5K-6Atsr#14 was constructed by inserting pIJ486 as a 6.2 Kb fragment linearised with *BgI*II, into the *Bam*HI polylinker site of pNeo5K-6A. The shuttle vector was used to transform S. lividans TK24 and finally S. clavuligerus WT to thiostrepton (5µg/ml) and neomycin (50µg/ml) resistance. Primary transformants were subjected to two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions in order to generate gene replacement mutants as described by Paradkar and Jensen (1995) supra.

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4.3 Construction of orf6/orf6par mutants

orf6/orf6par double mutants were generated by transforming protoplasts of the orf6par (neo') mutant with the orf6(apr') disruption construct (Mosher et al (1999) supra). Protoplast preparations from orf6par mutants, were transformed with the orf6 disruption construct isolated from S.lividans. Transformants were selected on apramycin (apr) at 50µg/ml. Primary

transformants were put through two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions in order to generate gene replacement mutants as described by Paradkar and Jensen (1995) supra.

5 4.4 Fermentation of orf6, orf6par and orf6/orf6par mutants

To test the effect of disrupting orf6, orf6par and orf6/orf6par on clavulanic acid biosynthesis, spores from each isolate were tested as previously described in section 3.4. Fermentation Analysis of orf6 mutants

Mutant 6-1A defective in the *orf6* gene was fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulation of clavulanic acid was reduced by 57%. From these results it can be concluded that *orf6* is required for efficient production of clavulanic acid as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

Fermentation Analysis of orfopar mutants

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Mutant 14-2B(2) defective in the *orf6par* gene was fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulation of clavulanic acid was reduced by 27%. From these results it can be concluded that, like *orf6*, *orf6par* contributes to clavulanic acid biosynthesis as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

20 Fermentation Analysis of orf6/orf6par mutants

Two separate mutants defective in both *orf6 and orf6par* were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulation of clavulanic acid was reduced by an average of 65%.

From these results it can be concluded that both *orf6* and *orf6par* are necessary for efficient production of clavulanic acid since disruption of either copy of the gene causes a reduction in clavulanic acid production. Inactivation of both copies of the gene caused a further decrease, but not a complete loss of clavulanic acid producing ability.

4.5 Southern Analysis

The orf6, orf6par and orf6/orf6par mutants were further characterised by Southern analysis. The results confirmed that in these mutants the chromosomal copy of the relevant gene had been disrupted as expected.

Example 5 - Analysis of cvm6 and cvm6par

5.1 Construction of cvm6 mutants

Construction of mutants disrupted in *cvm6* has already been described in WO98/33896 (*cvm6* is *orfdwn3*).

5.2 Construction of cvm6par mutants

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A 1.7 Kb SalI fragment containing cvm6par was released from pO4H-4 and ligated into pUC118 at the SalI site. The resulting plasmid was digested with EcoNI to release a 140 bp fragment internal to cvm6par. In place of this fragment, the neomycin resistance gene from pFDNeo-S, released as an EcoRI/PstI fragment, was ligated into cvm6par after both fragments had been made blunt by treatment with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I. The neo^R marker was inserted in the same orientation as cvm6par. The neomycin containing SalI fragment was released with EcoRI and inserted into the shuttle vector pUWL-KS (Weimeier, U.F (1995) Gene 165:149-150.) at the EcoRI site. The construct was named pNeoSal1.7U.

The plasmid pNeoSal1.7U was used to transform S.lividans TK24, and finally S.clavuligerus wild type. The resulting cvm6par::neo transformants were selected on MYM medium with 50μg/ml neomycin and 5μg/ml thiostrepton and then subjected to two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions to give double cross-over mutants.

5.3 Construction of cvm6/cvm6par mutants

The construct pNeoSal1.7U isolated from *S.lividans* TK24 was also used to transform the *cvm6* mutant 56-3A, where the apr^R cassette was inserted into *cvm6* in the same orientation as the gene. Transformants were grown on MYM medium with $50\mu g/ml$ neomycin and $5\mu g/ml$ thiostrepton. The mutants were put through two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions as described above and double cross-over mutants were isolated.

25 5.4 Fermentation of cvm6, cvm6par and cvm6/cvm6par mutants

To test the effect of disrupting cvm6, cvm6par and cvm6/cvm6par on β-lactam biosynthesis, spores from each isolate were tested as previously described in section 3.4. Fermentation Analysis of cvm6 mutants

It was reported in WO98/33896 that mutants 56-1A, 56-3A, 57-1C and 57-2B defective in the *cvm*6 gene produced elevated levels of clavulanic acid (125-141% of the control strain) and greatly reduced levels of clavam-2-carboxylate and 2-hydroxymethylclavam when cultured in Soy medium.

These results suggest that the *cvm6* gene is required for efficient production of the 5S clavams. Disruption of *cvm6* not only results in a reduction in clavams but also a simultaneous increase in clavulanic acid.

Fermentation Analysis of cym6par mutants

Mutants 3A1, 3A2, 2A-6, 2B-1 and 2B-2 defective in the *cvm6par* gene were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of β-lactam metabolites. After 72hrs growth, accumulations in clavulanic acid were increased by 6-11%. Production of clavam-2-carboxylate and alanyl clavam was abolished and levels of 2-hydroxymethyl clavam reduced by 50-85%.

These results suggest that like *cvm6* the *cvm6par* gene is required for efficient production of the 5S clavams. Disruption of *cvm6par* not only results in a reduction in clavams but also a simultaneous increase in clavulanic acid.

Fermentation Analysis of cvm6/cvm6par double mutants

Mutants A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, C-1 and C-2 defective in both the *cvm6* and *cvm6par* genes were grown in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for their production of β-lactam metabolites. Production of clavulanic acid was increased by 12-27%, production of alanyl clavam and clavam-2-carboxylate eliminated and levels of 2-hydroxymethyl clavam reduced by 70-83%.

These results indicate that, like the *cvm6* and *cvm6par* single mutants, the *cvm6/cvm6par* double mutants produced elevated levels of clavulanic acid and both genes are required for the efficient production of 5S clavams.

5.5 Southern Analysis

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The cvm6, cvm6par and cvm6/cvm6par mutants were further characterised by Southern analysis. The results confirmed that in these mutants the chromosomal copies of the relevant genes had been disrupted as expected.

Example 6 – Analysis of orf3 and orf3par

25 <u>6.1 Construction of orf3 mutants</u>

Mutants disrupted in orf3 were made as described in United States Patent No. 6,332,106.

6.2 Construction of orf3par mutants

The plasmid p5.7EcoRI ref (pJOE based hyg) was used as the disruption template for orf3par. The insert in this plasmid is approximately 5.7kb and includes part of cvm6par, all of orf6par, orf4par, orf3par and part of orf2par all carried within the plasmid pJOE829 (Kieser, T et al. (2000); Aidoo et al. (1994) Gene. 147:41-6). The disruption vector was constructed by ligation of a thiostrepton resistance cassette (Aidoo et al. supra) into FseI digested p5.7EcoRI. A unique FseI site is located within the insert 507 bp from the start of orf3par. The correct construct was obtained and used to sequentially transform S.lividans TK24 and then S. clavuligerus wild type. Primary transformants were selected on thiostrepton (5µg/ml)

and hygromycin (25µg/ml). The mutants were put through two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions as described above and putative double cross-over mutants were isolated.

5 6.3 Construction of orf3/orf3par mutants

The orf3par disruption cassette described in section 6.2 was isolated from S.lividans TK24 and used to transform orf3::apra mutants. Transformants were selected on MYM medium containing thiostrepton ($5\mu g/ml$) and hygromycin ($25\mu g/ml$). The mutants were put through two rounds of sporulation without selection and double crossover mutants isolated as previously described.

6.4 Fermentation Analysis of orf3, orf3par and orf3/orf3par mutants

To test the effect of disrupting orf3, orf3par and orf3/orf3par on clavulanic acid biosynthesis, spores from each isolate were tested as previously described in section 3.4.

15 Fermentation Analysis of orf 3 mutants

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Mutants Ap3-1, Ap3-2 and Ap3-3 were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulations in clavulanic acid were reduced by 31-71%.

From these results it can be concluded that *orf3* is required for efficient production of clavulanic acid as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

Fermentation of orf3par mutants

Mutants 3A-1 and 3A-2 were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulations in clavulanic acid were reduced by 9%.

From these results it can be concluded that *orf3par* is required for efficient production of clavulanic acid as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

Fermentation of orf 3/orf3par mutants

Clavulanic acid biosynthesis was completely abolished when mutants 11-1, 11-2, 2-1 and 2-2 defective in both copies of the *orf3* gene were grown in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus*.

These results demonstrate that under the conditions tested, both genes, *orf3* and *orf3par*, contribute to clavulanic acid biosynthesis as the double disruption results in a mutant unable to make any clavulanic acid.

6.5 Southern Analysis

The orf3, orf3par and orf3/orf3par mutants were further characterised by Southern analysis. The results confirmed that in these mutants the chromosomal copies of the relevant genes had been disrupted as expected.

5 Example 7 - Analysis of orf2 and orf2par

7.1 Construction of orf2 mutants

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Mutants disrupted in orf2 were originally made as described in United States Patent No. 6,332,106. These original orf2 mutants were subjected to a second round of gene replacement to remove the apramycin resistance gene and replace it with a simple frameshift mutation. The plasmid construct used to create the original orf2 mutant consisted of a 2.1 kb EcoRI/Bg/II fragment of S. clavuligerus DNA carried on a pUC119/pIJ486 shuttle vector. with the orf2 gene disrupted by insertion of an apramycin resistance gene cassette into a centrally located NotI site (United States Patent No. 6,332,106). The disruption plasmid construct used in the second round of mutation was derived from the original disruption plasmid by digestion with NotI to release the apramycin resistance gene cassette, treatment with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I to fill in the overhanging ends, and then religation to circularize the plasmid. The resulting plasmid construct carries the entire orf2 gene but with a frameshift introduced at the location of the destroyed NcoI site. The construct was used to sequentially transform S. lividans TK24 and then the original S. clavuligerus orf2 mutant. Primary transformants were selected on thiostrepton (5µg/ml) and then subjected to two rounds of sporulation under non-selective conditions. Putative double cross-over mutants were identified based on their loss of apramycin resistance.

7.2 Construction of orf2par mutants

orf2par mutants were generated using a PCR-based targeting kit known as REDIRECT (trade Mark of Plant Bioscience Limited, Norwich, U.K). The plasmids pIJ790 and pIJ773, and the host strain *E. coli* BW25113 were supplied as part of the kit. For this particular application, a pair of oligonucleotide primers,

KTA14: 5'-CCATCCCGGCGCCCGTCCGATGCGAAGGAGATCTCCATGATTCCGG-GGATCCGTCGACC-3' and

KTA15: 5'-CGGGGCCGGGCATGGTGAACTCGTCCTCCACGGTGGTCATGTAGGC-TGGAGCTGCTT-3', designed to disrupt the *orf2par* gene by insertion of an apramycin resistance gene, were synthesized. The *orf2par* disruption cassette was generated by PCR using these two primers with the plasmid pIJ773 as template. PCR conditions used wereas described in the user instructions except that no dimethylsulfoxide was used. The *orf2par* disruption cassette was then introduced by electrotransformation into *E. coli* BW25113/pIJ790 which had been previously transformed with the *orf2par* bearing cosmid

14E10 (described hereinabove). Cosmid DNA was isolated from transformants after overnight growth at 37°C to promote loss of the pIJ790 plasmid and analyzed to confirm that the *orf2par* gene had been disrupted. *orf2par* disrupted cosmid DNA was then transferred into wild type S. clavuligerus by conjugation. Conjugation was carried out as described by Kieser,
5 T et al (2000) supra except that AS-1 medium (Baltz, R. H. Genetic recombination by protoplast fusion in Streptomyces. Dev. Ind. Microbiol 21 (1980) 43-54) supplemented with apramycin at 50 μg/ml was used for recovery of transconjugants. Apramycin resistant S. clavuligerus transconjugants were subjected to one round of sporulation under non-selective conditions in order to generate gene replacement mutants as described by Paradkar and Jensen
10 (1995) supra.

7.3 Construction of orf2/orf2par mutants

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The PCR-based targeting procedure used to generate the orf2par mutants (section 7.2) was also used to generate orf2/orf2par double mutants. In this case the orf2par disrupted cosmid DNA was conjugated into the orf2 mutants described above (section 7.1) rather than into the wild type strain. Apramycin resistant S. clavuligerus transconjugants were subjected to one round of sporulation under non-selective conditions in order to obtain unigenomic mutant spores that had undergone gene replacement as previously described.

20 7.4 Fermentation analysis of orf2, orf2par and orf2/orf2par mutants

To test the effect of disrupting *orf2*, *orf2par* and *orf2/2par* on clavulanic acid biosynthesis, spores from each isolate were tested as previously described in section 3.4. Fermentation Analysis of *orf2* mutants

Mutants defective in the *orf2* gene were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulations in clavulanic acid were reduced by 95-98% (Jensen *et al.* (2000) *supra*.

From these results it can be concluded that *orf2* is required for efficient production of clavulanic acid as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a severe reduction in clavulanic acid production.

30 Fermentation analysis of orf2par disruptant

Mutants defective in the *orf2par* gene were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type *S. clavuligerus* for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, accumulation of clavulanic acid was reduced by 10-30%.

From these results it can be concluded that, like *orf2*, *orf2par* contributes to clavulanic acid biosynthesis as elimination of this gene by disruption causes a reduction in clavulanic acid levels.

Fermentation analysis of orf2/orf2par disruptants

Mutants defective in both orf2 and orf2par were fermented in Soy medium and compared to wild type S. clavuligerus for production of clavulanic acid. After 72hrs growth, no clavulanic acid production could be detected from the strains contain the orf2 and orf2par mutations. These results demonstrate that under the conditions tested, both genes, orf2 and orf2par, contribute to clavulanic acid biosynthesis as the double disruption results in a mutant unable to make clavulanic acid.

5. Southern Analysis

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The orf2, orf2par and orf2/2par mutants were further characterised by Southern analysis.

The results confirmed that in these mutants the chromosomal copies of the relevant genes had been disrupted as expected.

Example 8 - Analysis of cvm7 and cvm7par

Sequence analysis had identified two additional genes in the paralogue cluster that did not have obvious paralogues in either the clavulanic acid or cvm gene clusters. It was of interest to determine if either of these genes was a paralogue to an as yet unidentified cvm gene. Therefore the sequence of the *cvm* cluster (WO98/33896) was extended downstream of *cvm3* (*orfup3* in WO98/33896).

20 <u>8.1 Extension of cvm cluster sequence</u>

The cosmid 10D7 (described in WO98/33896) was digested with the restriction endonuclease SacI. From this digestion a 6.8 kilobase DNA fragment containing cas1 and cvm1 was isolated and cloned into a pUC119 based plasmid. The resultant plasmid pCEC019 was used as a template to generate sequence information which allowed completion of the partial cvm3 gene reported in WO98/33896. In addition, the sequence information showed the presence of another open reading frame, cvm7, which was incomplete in this fragment. In order to complete the cvm7 gene sequence, the next adjacent SacI fragment from cosmid 10D7, a 1.9 kb fragment, was subcloned. Sequence information was obtained from the end of the clone which contained the remainder of the cvm7 gene, up to the point where the start codon for the cvm7 gene could be identified. In total, this resulted in the generation of a further approximately 3.9 kb of new DNA sequence which is described in Sequence ID No.17.

8.2 Sequence analysis

The size of cvm7 and its orientation relative to the rest of the cvm cluster is showed diagrammatically in fig2. Sequence homology searches demonstrated that this gene shares homology with transcriptional regulator genes. In addition cvm7 also shared 33% identity

with one of the two genes identified in the paralogue cluster that did not have any obvious paralogues within the known clavulanic acid or clavam biosynthetic genes. Therefore since cvm6 and cvm6par have been shown to be paralogues, from this sequence data it can be concluded that cvm7 and cvm7par are paralogues of genes involved in 5S clavam biosynthesis.

Brief description of the figures

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- Figure 1. Diagram of the paralogue cluster. The orientation of transcription is shown for each gene (direction of arrow)
- 10 Figure 2. Orientation of cvm7 in relation to published cvm cluster (WO98/33896).
 - Figure 3. Annotated sequence of the paralogue cluster

Brief description of the sequences

- SEQ ID NO:1 cvm6para open reading frame
- 15 SEQ ID NO:2 cvm7para open reading fame
 - SEQ ID NO:3 cvm6para polypeptide
 - SEO ID NO:4 cvm7para polypeptide
 - SEQ ID NO:5 cvm6 open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:6 cvm7 open reading frame
- 20 SEQ ID NO:7 cvm1 open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:8 cvm2 open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:9 cvm3 open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:10 cvm4 open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:11 cvm5 open reading frame
- 25 SEQ ID NO:12 orf2para open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:13 orf3para open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:14 orf4para open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:15 orf6para open reading frame
 - SEQ ID NO:16 paralogue cluster
- SEQ ID NO:17 extended cvm cluster (underlined sequence denotes new sequence over that disclosed in WO98/33896
 - SEQ ID NO:18 orf2para open reading frame (reverse complement)
 - SEQ ID NO:19 orf3para open reading frame (reverse complement)
 - SEQ ID NO:20 orf4para open reading frame (reverse complement)
- 35 SEQ ID NO:21 cvm6 polypeptide
 - SEQ ID NO:22 cvm3 polypeptide
 - SEQ ID NO:23 orf6para polypeptide

SEQ ID NO:24 orf4para polypeptide

SEQ ID NO:25 orf3para polypeptide

SEQ ID NO:26 orf2para polypeptide

Sequences

SEQ ID NO:1 cvm6para

ATGTTCCACCGGTCCTGCCCGGGGCCGCGAGGACCGCACCGTTCTGGTCTCCGGCCGCGCTGCACCGTACGGGACAC CGAAGGGCGCACCTATCTCGACGCCTCGTCGGTGCTCGGACTGACCCAGATCGGCCATGGACGTGAGGAGATCGCGCAGG $\tt CCGCCGCCGAGCAGATGCGGACACTCGGTCACTTCCACACCTGGGGCACCATCAGCAACGACAAGGCCATCCGACTGGCC$ 5 GCGCGCCTCACCGACCTGGCGCCCCAGGGTCTCCAGCGGCGTCTACTTCACCAGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGAGATCGC 10 TCGTCCCGCCGCGGACTACTGGCCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGCTGCTCCCACGGCATCCTGCTGATCCTGGACGACGTC GTCACCGCGTTCGGCCGCACGGGACCTGGTTCGCGGCCGAGCACTTCGGGGTGACCCCCGATCTGCTGGTGACCGCGAA GGGCATCACCTCCGGGTATGTCCCGCACGGGGCGGTGCTCCTGACCGAGGAGGTCGCGGACGCCGTGAACGGGGAGACGG GGTTCCCGATCGGCTTCACCTATACCGGTCACCCCACGGCGTGCGCCGTCGCCCCAATCTCGACATCATCGAACGG 15 GGGGGACGTCCGGCAACTGGGCATGATGCTCGCCGTCGAGCTGGTGTCGGACAAGACGGCCCGCACCCCGCTGCCGGGCG GCACCCTCGGGGTCGTGGACGCGCGCGCGAGGACGCGGGCGTCATCGTCCGGGCCACGCCGCGCTCCCTGGTCCTCAAT CCGGCGCTCGTGATGGACCGGCCACGGCGGACGAGGTGGCGGACGGGCTGGACTCGGTGCTGCGCGGCTGGCACCCGA CGGGCGGATCGGCGCGGCCCCCCGGCGGGGGTGA

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SEQ ID NO:2 cvm7para

GTGTACGAGTGCAGCGATGAGGTTCGTCACGACGTCCCCGGCCTGCCGGGTCCGTCACCGTCCATCACCGTCCTGGGCTG TCTGGGCGTACGCGCCGACGCCGGAAACTGGAGCTGGGCCCTCCGCGTCAGCGGGCCGTTTTCGCCCTGCTGCTCATCA ACGCGGGCAGTGTGGTGCCGGTCGACTCGATCGTCTTCCGTATCTGGGGCAACTCACCACCGGGCGGCTCACCGCGACG CTCCAGTCCTATGTGTCCCGGCTGCGGAAACTCCTGGCCGAGTGTGTGCTCCCGGACGGTTCGACACCCGAACTGCTGCA 25 CCAGCCGCGGGCTACACCCTCGCGCTCGGCACCGAGCACATCGACGCGAACCGTTTTGAGCAGGCCATCAGGACAGGGC GCCGGCTCTCGCGCGAGGAGCACCACGAGGCGCGGGCCGTGCTCTGCCAGGCCCTGCTGAGCTGGGGCGGGACACCG TACGAGGAGCTGAGCGCGTACGACTTCGCCGTCCAGGAGGCCAATCGGCTGGAGCAGCTCCGGCTGGGCGCCGTGGAGAC ATGGGCGCACTGCTGTCTGCGGCTGGGGCGGGACGAGGTGATGGACCAGCTCAAGCCGGAGGTGCAGCGCAATCCGC TGCGGGAGCGGCTGATCGGGCAGCTCATGCAGGCGCAGTACCGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGCGGACGCCTCAGGACGTACGAG 30 GCGACGCGGCGGGCCCTGGCCGAGGAGCTGGGGACCGATCCGGGCAAGGAGCTGGCGGCGCTGCACGCGGCGATCCTGCG GCGGGCGCGGGGCGCCCCCGCGTCCGCTCCGGCTCCGTTTCCGCGTTCCGGCTCCGGCTCCGGCTCCGGCTC $\tt CGCTCCTGCGTCGGTTCCCACCTTCTTTCCCGGCTCCGTTTCTGGCTCGGCTCCGTTGCCGCGTCCGTAGCCGCCCCG$ 35 TTTCCGGCCATGTCTCCGGGCCCGGGTCCGCTTTCGGGTCCGTGGCGCTCCACCGGCCGCAGACCCTCCGGGGCGAGCCG GTCCACGGGGGCGCAGGGGATGCGCACCGGGCAGGTGTTCCCCACGCTGCCGCCGTTCGTCGGGCGGCGACGAGCT GCAAGACCCGGCTCCTCCCGAGTTGGAGCGCTCGGTTCCGGACAGTGTGCGCACCGTCTGGGCGTCCTGTTCGGAGAGT 40 GAGGACCGGCCCGACTACTGGCCGTGGACGACCGTGCTGCGGCATCTGTACGCGATGTGGCCGGAACGTATGCACGGATT CCCCGGTTGGCTGCGCGCGCACTCGCGGAACTGCTTCCCGAGGTGGGCCCGGAGCCACAGGGGCCGCACTCCCCCGACG GGGGCGAGGAGAACAGCGGCAACGGGGACGGTGCGGGCGACGGGGACAGCACCCCGGGGCACACCCTCACGCTCGCGCCC GCTCTCGCGCCCCCGCGCTCCAGAGAGGCTCGTTTCACCCTGCACGACGCCGTGTGCCAGGCGCTTCTGCGCACGGTCCG 45 AACTGCGCACCGTCCCCTGCTGCTCGTCGTCACCACGCGCACCTTCCGGCTCGCGCACGACGCCGAGCTGCGACGGGCC CGGAGGGATGCTGGGCAAGGCCCCGGACACCCTCCTCGTACGGGCCCTGCACGAGCGCTCCGCCGGGAACCCGTACTTCC TCGTCCAGCTCCTCCGCTCGCCCGCGGGGGCTCGCCGCCGCCTGGGAGACGGAGATCCCGGACGAGCTGGCCGGGGTC GTGCTGCAACGGCTGTCGAGCGTGCCGCCGCCGTGCCCCGGGTGCTCGACATCTGCGCGGGTCGTGGAGCGCAGTTGCGA 50 ACGCCTGTGATCGAGACCGTGCTGCCCCATGAGGGAATCCCGCTGGAGAACGTCCGTACGGCGGTCCGCGGCGGTCTGC TGGAGGAAGACCCCGACGACCCCGGGCGGCTGAGGTTCGTGCATCCGCTGGTCCGGGAGGCCGTCTGGGACGACCTGGAG AACACCCGTCGGCCCGTSTCVMARGTCCCGTTCCTCCGCGCTCGGGGCGCTGGCCACGGTCTGA

SEQ ID NO:3 cvm6para polypeptide

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SEQ ID NO:4 cvm7para polypeptide

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5 SEQ ID NO:7 cvm1

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20 SEQ ID NO:8 cvm2

SEO ID NO:9 cvm3

SEQ ID NO:10 cvm4

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15 SEQ ID NO:16 para cluster

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35	ACGGAACTCCTCCACCCAGTCGGAACGGTACGACCGGCCGTGGGACCGGCCTTC
22	GCCCGCTATGTGGACGCGCTCATCGCCGTCACGGAGTGCGATGTCCAGGGGGTGTGGCTG
	GCCGCGCGGGGCGCGCTCGACCTCGCCGCCCCCCTCCCAGCTCCCGTTCTGGCAGCGGATG
	CTCGCCGTCCCCTCGGCTGGGCCGAGGTCCACCAGGGGGCGCACGACAAGGGGCTGGCC
	CGGATGCGGGAGGCGTGCACGAGGCGGCCCGGCACCGGACCCTGCTGCGCCCTACGCTC
40	CACCTCGGCCTGCTCGCCGACGCCCTCCAGTACACGGGCGCCCCGGGAACAGGCCCGGCGC
	ACGATGTCCTCCGCCGTACGGGAGATCGAGCGCCGCGGGGAGTACTTCTGTCTCCGGCCG
	CAGTGGCCCTGGGCCCGGCTCCTCCACAGCCACGGCACCTCCGCCGCGGGGGAGCACCGG
	GTCGTCCACGGCAGGCACTGACCCGGGGCCGGGCCGGAGCCGGGCCCGTACGGTACGGGTC
	CGGCTCCGGACCCGGCCCGGAGCCGGGCGGGGGGGGGGG
45	CGGCGGTTGTGGGAGGGGGCGCCCCCGATCGCTCAGACCGGGCAGACGGCGGACCGCCG
	CCCCGCCCGGCCCGAGCCGCCCCCGGCCCAGTGCCCGTAGTCGCCCCGCAGGAAGAC
	CAGGGGCGAACCCTCGCGGATCACCCCGAGGTCGCGCACCGCCCCGGTGACGAACCAGTG
	GTCGCCCGCCTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
	GACGGGGGAGCCGGTGGCCGTCCGGTACGCCACCTCCCAGCGCCCCCGGATCGCCCCC
50	GGCGAAACTCCGGCAGACCGGGCCCTGATCCGCGCCGAGCACATTGACGCAGAAACGCCC
	GGCCGCCGGAGCCGCGGCCAGGTCGTCGACGACCTGGCCGGGAGGAAACCCACCAGCAC
	CGGATCGAGCGACACCGAGGTGAACGTCCCCACCACCATGGCGGGCG
	AGCCTCGGCCGGACCGGTGACCAGGACCACCCGGTGGGATAGTGGCCCGCCACCCGGCG
	CAGCAGACTCCCGGACACGGACCCGTGGGTGTGCGCGGAAAGGCCCGGAGGCCGGGTCAC
55	AGCCACGGGTAACGCGCGGTGTCCTTGCCCGCGTAATCGGGGTCCAGATAGACGAAGGCC
	CGGTGGACGAGGAAGTCCCGCACCTCGTAGACCGTGCACCAGCGCCCGGCGGCCCACTCG
	GGGTCACCCGCCCACGGCCCGTCCCGGTGCTCACCGTGGGTGCTCCCCCCGCGGCG
	AGGAGTTCGGTCCCGGTCAGAATCCAGTTGACGGACCACAGATGGTGGGTG
	ATGGTGCCCCGAGGTCGTCGAAGAGCCGGGCGATCTCGGACTTGCCCCGGGCCAGACCC
60	CACTTGGGGAAGAAGAACCGCGTCCTCGGCGAAGTAGTCGATCGCGGGGGTGCCGTCG
	CTGCCGACGCCGCTTGTCGAACGCCTTGAAGTACGCGGTGATGACCGCCTTGCGCTGC
	TCGTCCGTCATACCGGCCGATGCCACGGACATGAAACGACCTCCAGAGATTCCGGGTGGC
	TGTGCTGGGGCTGCGGAAGGGTGTCCCCCGCGAAGGACGCCGGACGCCGCGGACGCCGC
_	GGCCGTCTCCCCGGCGGACGGGTCCCAGCGTCCTGGAGAGGGCTTGGCGGCGGCTTGACG
65	CCGTGCTGTCCCGCGGCTTGCGGAACGCGAAGTACCGGCCAGCGTACGGGCGTTGCACCG
	GACGTGTACGCCGGTCGGGACCCCTCGTACCCCCGGAGCCGGCCG
	GGGGTACGGACGCCCGGACCGGCCCGAGCGAGCGGACGGTCGGACGGTGCGCGTGGT
	TCCGGTGTGTCGGACAGCTCGGACGGACCGGACGGTGCGCGTGGTTCCGGTGTGTCGGAC

AGCTCGGACGGTCGGACGCTGCTGCTTCCGGCACGCCGGACGGTCAGTTGCCGAT ${\tt CATGGCGAGCAATGCCGGGTGTACCGCTCCCCGGACACCGGGTGGGAGATCGCGGCCGT}$ CACCTCCGCGAGGGACCGGTCGTCCAGCCGGATCGAGGCGGCGGGGGAGATTGTCCGCGAG ATGGGCCGGGTTCGCGGTGCCCGGGATCGGGACGACGTCCTCGCCCCGGTGGTGCAGCCA 5 GGCGAGCGCGAGCTGTGCCAGGGTCAGCCCCAGACCGTCCGCGACCGGGCGCAGCCGGTG GTCCTCGTCCCCAGATCGTCGGTGGTGCGGATGGTGCCGGTGAGAAAACCCCGTCCCAG AGGGGCGTAAGCGACGATCCCGATCCCCAGCTCCCGGCAGACGGCCACCACCTCGTCCTC GATCCCGCGCGACCACAGGCTCCACTCGCTCTGCACCGCCGTCACCGGGTGCACCGCGTC $\tt CGCCCGGCGCAGCGTGGCCGCGGAGGGCTCGGAGAGACCGAGCCTGCGGACCTTGCCCTC$ 10 GTGCTGGTAGTACAGGTCGATGCGGTCGGTGCCGAGACGCAGGGACCGTTCGCAGGC CGCGCGGACGTAGGACGGCTCGCCGCACAAGCCCTGGGAGGCGCCGTCGGACGAGCGCAC CATGCCGAACTTGGTGGCGATCAGCACCTCGTCCCGGCGGCCCGCGACCGCCCGTCCGAG 15 CAGCTCCTCACCGCCCCGAGCCCCTGGACGTCGGCGGTGTCCAGCAGGGTGACCCCGGC GTCGACGGCGCGCGGTGGTGGCCGTCGCCCGGGCGGTCCGGGCGTCCGTAGAAGTC GGTGGTCGGCAGCCGAGCCCCTGGGCACTGACCGGAAGGTCCCGCAGGGCGCGGAC CGGCGGACGCGGAACCGCGGCGGAACCGGACCGGGGGACTCGGGCGGAGAGCGGGA CATACGGAACCTCCACAGGCGGAGCCGGGAACGGACGAGGGCGAGGACGGAACG AAGGAGGACGGACGGACAGCACGGACGGACGGAACGGAGTCGGGAACCGGGG 20 GGGGTGACCGGAACCGGCCGTCCTTGGCCCTCCCCGTCCTCCCCGCCATCCGCCGTTC TCCCCGTTCCCTCTCCCGTCCTCCAGCCAACACCGCCGCCCTTTCCAAGCGCTTGACAC GGCACCGACAGCCGCCGGGGGCGCCCGATGGGGACCCGTGCCCGCCGGTGAGCGGCGGT GAGCGCCGGTACGGGACCCACGCCGCCGCCGCCGGGCGCCCAGGGCCCGCGCGCGCC 25 ${\tt CAGCCGCACAAGGAGCGCTCCGCACAGTGGGCACCACGTCCGCCCCGTCCCCCACACCGT}$ GGCCGGTCCCCACCGGACAGCACAGCACCGCACAGCACCACATCGCACGGCACAGCACAG CCGCGTACGGCCCCGAGCTGCGCGGCGCCCGGCCCGGGCCCCGGGCCG 30 ACCTGTACGCCTTCCTGGACGCCGCGCACACAGCCGCCGCCTCGCTCCCCGGCGCCCTCG CCACCGCGCTGGACACCTTCAACGCCGAGGGCAGCGAGGACGGCCATCTGCTGCTGCGCG GCCTCCCGGTGGAGGCCGACCTCCCCACCACCCCGAGCAGCACCCCGGCGCCCCG AGGACCGCTCCCTGCTGACCATGGAGGCCATGCTCGGACTGGTGGGCCGCCGGCTCGGTC TGCACACGGGGTACCGGAGCTGCGCTCGGGCACGGTCTACCACGACGTGTACCCGTCGC 35 CCGCCCCCACCACTGTCCTCGGAGACCTCCGAGACGCTGCTGGAGTTCCACACGGAGA TGGCCTACCACCGGCTCCAGCCGAACTACGTCATGCTGGCCTGCTCCCGGGCCGACCACG AGCGCACGGCGCCACACTCGTCGCCTCGGTCCGCAAGGCGCTGCCCCTGCTGGACGAGA GGACCCGGCCCGGCTCCTCGACCGGAGGATGCCCTGCTGCGTGGATGTGGCCTTCCGCG GCGGGTGGACGACCCGGGCGCCATCGCCCAGGTCAAACCGCTCTACGGGGACGCGGACG 40 ATCCCTTCCTCGGGTACGACCGCGAGCTGCTGGCGCCGGAGGACCCCGCGGACAAGGAGG CCGTCGCCGCCTGTCCAAGGCGCTCGACGAGGTCACGGAGGCGGTGTATCTGGAGCCCG AGCTCTCCGGCGGCGAGCGCGGGGGGACGTCGCCTTCACACCGCGCGGGTGAGCTC 45 CCGGGTCCGACACCGCGGGCTGAACCCACGGTCCGGGGCCCACGGTCCGGCACCGCGCG GCTGAGCCCCGGGTCCGGCAGCGGGCGGCTGAACCCCCGCCCCGGGCCACCGCCCGACC AGCGCCCGGCGGACCGCCCCCCCCGGGGGACGACAGAGCCGGGTGCGGGAGGACGTC $\verb|CTCCCGCACCGGCTCCCACCGTTCCGCACCGACCGCACCGGACCGTGCCGCAGGCGCCA|\\$ 50 CGCGCTGCTCAGCCCCGTCCACCGGGCTGTCCAGCAGCCGCCGCAGCGCGCCCCCGATG AACTCCCGGTCGGCCGACCCCCGGACCCCGCGAGATGCCCCCACACTCCCGGGATC ACCTCCAGCGAGGCATACGGCAGCAGATCGGCCACCCGCTTCTCGTCCTCGACGGCGAAA CACACGTCCAGGGCGCCGGCAGCACCACGGCCCGCGCGTGACGGAGGCCAGCGCCGCC 55 TCGACGCTCCCCCGGCCCCGGGTGTCGCCCCCACATCCGTGTTCTCCCAGGTGCGCACC ATGGTGAGCAGATCCGCGGCCCGGGCCCGGAGAGGACCTGCTCCCAGAAGCCGGTG AGGTACTCCTCGCGGTGGCGAAACCCAGCTCCCGGTGGGCACGGCCCAGAAGGAA CGCGAGGTCCCCACCCGGCGAACACCCGGCCCGCCGCTCCCCGGCG TCGGCGCTGAGCCGCCGGCCAGACCGGACAGGACCAGGCTGTGCGGGCTGCTCACC 60 GGCGCCCGCAGATCGGGGCGATCCGGCGCACCATCCCCGGATGCGACACGGCCCACTGG TAGGCGTGGGCCGCCCATCGACCAGCCCGTGACCAGGGCCAGTTCCCGTACCCCCAGC TCCTCGGTGAGCAGCCGGTGCTGCGCCGCGACATTGTCCTGCGGAGTGATCAGCGGAAAG CGGGACCCCGACGGTGGTTGCCGGGCGAGCTGGAGACCCCGTTGCCGAAGAGTCCGGCG GTGACGACGCAGTACCGCCGGGTGTCCAGCGGCAGCCCGCACCGATCAGCCAGTCGTAC 65 CCGGTGTGGTCCCGGCCGAAGAACGACGGCACAGAGCACCACGTTCGTCCCGTCGGCGTTC GGCGTGCCGTACATGGCGTAACCGATCCGGGCGTCCCGCAGGACCTCCCCGTCCAGCAAC GGCAGTTCGTCGATCTCGAATATGCGGCATTCCACCGCTGACCTCCTTGTTCGATCCCCC CGGACAACAGGTCGGTCGTG GCCGGAGACTCAGAGCCAGTTGGGGGCGATCTCGGTGGCC

CACAGCTCCAGGCTGCGCAGCTGGACATCGTGCGGGATCAGCCCGGAGTACTGGCACTGG AGCAGATACTCCGGATCGTGCCGCTCCACCAGCTTCTCGATCATGCGGTTGATGTCGTCC GGGGTGCCGACCCACTCCAGCCCCCGGTCGACCAGGGTCTTGTAGTCCGAGCCGATCGGA CCCGTCTCGCCGGTCGCGCAGCGCCTCGGTGAAGCCCATGGGGCCGAACCAGTTCTCG AAGATGAAGCCGCCGCGGGACGCCCAGTGGTGGGCCTCGCCGGAGTCCCGGGAGACC 5 AGGACGTCCTTCATCACCCCGACCCGCTCGCCCCGCCGCAGGGTGCCGTGGCCCGCCGCC TCGGCCTCCTCCCGGTAGATGTCCATCAGCCGGGCGACGATCTGGTCGTCGGTGTTCATC AGGATCGGCACCACGCCCTCCCGGGCACAGAACCGGAACGTGTCCTCACTGAAGCTGAAC GGCTGGAAGACGGGCGGTGGGGGCGCTGGTAGGGCTTGGGCGCGATGCCCACCTCGCGG ATGACGCCGTTCTCGTCGAGGCCCCGGCCGTAGCGGCGCACCGCCTCGTAGGGGAACTCC 10 AGGTCCGGCACCGGGATCGTCCACTGCTCCCCGGAGTGGGTGAACGTCTCGGTCGTCCAC GCCTTCTTGATGATCTCCCAGTGCTCCTCGAAGAGGGCACGATTGCGCCGGTCCCGCTCC CCGCCTCGGACAGGTGCCGCCGACCCCGTACACCTGCCCCATGATGTCGGCCCAGCGC TTCTGGAACCCGCGCGCGATCCCGACGAAGGCGCGCCCCGGGTCATGTGGTCGAGCATC GCCAGATCCTCGGCCAGCCGCAGCGGATTGTGCAGCGGCAGGACGTTGGCCATCTGGCCG 15 ACCCGGATGTGCCGGGTCTGCATGCCGAGGTAGAGCCCCAGCATGATCGGGTTGTTGGAG ACCTCGAAACCCTCGGTGTGGAAGTGGTGCTCGGTGAAGGACAGTCCCCAGTAGCCGAGT TCGTCGGCCGCCTGCCGGGTGAGCTGCCGGAGCATGTTCTGGTAGTTCTGCGGA TTGACCCCGCCATACCCCGCTGGACCTGCGCATGACTGCCGACCGTTGGCAGATAGAAG 20 AGAATGGACTTCACCCTGGCTCCTCCGGTTCGCGGCGCCCTCCATTGACGTGCGCCGAAA GCGGCTCGACCGTCCCACTCCGCCCTTGAGTTCCGTCTGACGCCGCGCCAGTCGGCGGGC CGTCCGCCGGGTGCCCGCGGGGTCCGCACCCGCGGACGCACGGCGCGCACCGCGCG CGCGGCGCTTCGGGGCACCGGGCTCGACGGGGTGCTCAGCGGGACGTCCAACGGAAGGCA AGCCCCGTACCCAGCCTGGTCAAGGCGCTCATCGCCATTCCCTGAGGAGGTCCCGCCTT GACCACAGCAATCTCCGCGCTCCCGACCGTGCCCGGCTCCGGACTCGAAGCACTGGACCG 25 TGCCACCCTCATCCACCCCACCCTCTCCGGAAACACCGGGAACGGATCGTGCTGACCTC GGGGTCCGGCAGCCGGGCACACCGACGCCGGGAGTACCTGGACGCGAGCGCCGT CCTCGGGGTGACCCAGGTGGGCCACGGCCGGGCCGAGCTGGCCCGGGTCGCGGCCGAGCA GATGGCCCGGCTGGAGTACTTCCACACCTGGGGGACGATCAGCAACGACCGGCGGTGGA GCTGGCGGCACGGCTGGTGGGGCTGAGCCCGGAGCCGCTGACCCGCGTCTACTTCACCAG 30 CGGCGGGCCGAGGCCAACGAGATCGCCCTGCGGATGGCCCGGCTCTACCACCACCGGCG CGGGGAGTCCGCCCGTACCTGGATACTCTCCCGCCGGTCGGCCTACCACGGCGTCGGATA GGACGTCGACTTCCTGACCCCGCCGCAGCCCTACCGCCGGGAGCTGTTCGCCGGTTCCGA 35 CGTCACCGACTTCTGCCTCGCCGAACTGCGCGAGACCATCGACCGGATCGGCCCGGAGCG CGACTACTGGCCCCGGGTCGCCGAGCTGCTGCACTCCTACGGCATCCTGCTGATCTCCGA CGAGGTGATCACGGGGTACGGGCGCACCGGGCACTGGTTCGCCGCCGACCACTTCGGCGT GGTCCCGGACATCATGGTCACCGCCAAGGGCATCACCTCGGGGTATGTGCCGCACGGCGC CGTCCTGACCACCGAGGCCGTCGCCGACGAGGTCGTCGGCGACCAGGGCTTCCCGGCGGG 40 CTTCACCTACAGCGGCCATGCCACGGCCTGCGCGGTGGCCCTGGCCAACCTGGACATCAT CGAGCGCGAGAATCTGCTCGACAACGCCAGCACCGTCGGCCCTACCTGGGCAAACGCCT GGCCGAGCTGAGCGATCTGCCGATCGTCGGGGACGTCCGGCAGACCGGTCTGATGCTCGG TGTCGAACTGGTCGCCGACCGCGGAACCCGGGAGCCGCTGCCGGGCGCCGCCGTCGCCGA 45 GGCCTGCGCGAGCGGGCGGCATCCTGCTGCGCCCAACGCCAACGCCCTCATCGTCAA CCCCCGCTGATCTTCACCCAGGAAGACGCCGACGAACTCGTGGCGGGCCTGCGCTCCGT ACTCGCCCGCACCAGGCCGGACGGCCGGGTGCTCTGACCCCTTTGGCCCTCCCCGGCCCC AGGTCAGAGGGGTCTGGTGCAGTGGAGCCTAGGGGAGTCGAACCCCTGACATCTGCCATG CAAAGACAGCGCTCTACCAACTGAGCTAAGGCCCCGAAGCGACAGAACGGCCCTGGACTG 50 CTCCGTCCCGGCCACTGCCGCAGACCAGAGTACCGGGTGTTCCCGGTGATCCTCCAAAAC ATTGAGGTCTCCCGGTGGGCGACCACTCTCCGTAAGATGCTCGACGTGGTTCGCAGCAGC GAAGCCCGCTTGGGGAAGCGATGGGGAGACGCGCATGGACGCCGCTCAGCAGGAGACGAC CGCAAGAGCCCGGGAGCTACAGCGAAGCTGGTACGGGGAGCCCCTGGGGGGCCCTGTTCCG CAGGCTGATAGACGATCTGGGGCTGAACCAGGCGCGTCTCGCGGCGGTGCTGGGCCTCTC 55 CGCCCCATGCTCTCCCAGCTCATGAGCGGCCAGCGGGCCAAGATCGGCAACCCGGCCGT GGTCCAACGGGTCCAGGCGCTCCAGGAGTTGGCCGGACAGGTGGCCGACGGCAGCGTCAG CGCGGTGGAGGCCACCGACCGCATGGAGGAGATCAAGAAGTCGCAGGGAGGCTCCGTCCT GACCGCGAACAGCCAGACCACCAACAGCTCGGGGGCGCCGACCGTCCGCCGGGTCGTCCG 60 GGAGATCCAGTCGCTGCTGCGGTCCGTGTCCGCCGCGGGGGACATCATCGACGCGGCGAA CTCCCTCGCCCGACCCATCCGGAGCTGGCAGAGTTCCTGCGGGTGTACGGGGCCGGGCG GGAACGGACCAGAGCCTCATGAGGGACGGGAGCGGACGCGCACCATGGGTGAGGTCTT CGCCGGCCGGTACGAGCTGGTCGACCCGATCGGACGCGGAGGGGTCGGCGCGGTCTGGCG CGCCTGGGACCACCGGCGCCGCCTATGTGGCGGCCAAGGTGCTCCAGCAGAGCGACGC 65 GCACACCCTGCTGCGCTTCGTCCGCGAGCAGGCCCTGCGGATCGACCATCCCCATGTCCT GGCCCGGCGAGCTGGGCCGCGACGACAAAGTCCTCTTCACCATGGATCTCGTGGG CGGCGGATCACTCGCGCACGTGATCGGCGACTACGGCCCGCTCCCGCCGCGCTATGTGTG

SEQ ID NO:18 orf2par reverse complement

ATGGCCACCACGACCGCGAAAGCCATGCTGGAACGTCTTCACCAGTACGGTGTCGACCATGTATTCGGCGTCGTCG 15 GCCGGGAGGCGTCCGCCATTCTCTTCGACGAGGTCGAAGGACTCGACTTCGTCCTGACCCGCACGAGTTCACCGC CGGGGTGATGGCGGACGTCCTCGCCCGGATCACCAACCGCCCCCAGGCGTGCTTCGCGACCCTGGGCCCCGGCATG ACCAACCTGGCCACCGCGTCGCCACCTCCGCCCTGGACCGCAGCTCGGTCATCGCGCTGGCCGCAGTCCGAGT CGTCCAGCTCGAACGCGGCGAGGACATCGTCAACCTCGTCGACAGCGCCCTCCTCAACAGCCGGATCGAGCCCGTG 20 GGTCCCAGCTTCATCAGCCTGCCGGTCGACCTCCTCGGCGCCGAGCTGAACGGCACCCCCACCGACGCCCCCTGG GGCCGAGAACCCCCTCCTCGTCGTCGCTAGCGCCGTCATCCGCGCCGGGGCCGTCGACGCCCTGCGCCCCTCGCC GAGCGGCTGAACATCCCCGTCGTCACCCCTACACCGCCAAGGGCGTCCTGCCGCACGACCACCCGCTCAACTACG GCGCCATCAGCGGCTACATGGACGGCATTCTCGGCCACCCGGCCCTCGACGAGATCTTCGGCCCCGCCGACCTCCT 25 $\tt CCTGGCGATCGGCTACGACTACGCCGAGGACCTGCGCCCCTCCATGTGGACGCGGGGCCGGGCCAAGACCACGGTC$ CGGGTCGCCCCGAGGTCAACCCGATCCCGGAGCTGTTCCGCGCCGACATCGACATCGTCACCAACGTCGCCGAAT TCGTCACCGCGCTCGACGACGCGACCTCGGGCCTCGCCCCAAGACCCGGCACGACCTCAGCGCCCTGCGCGCCCG CGTCGCCGAATTCCTCGCCGACCCCACCGAGTACGAGGACGCCATGCGGTCCACCAGGTGATCGACTGCATGAAC TCCGTCCTCGACAACGGCACCTTCGTCAGCGACATCGGCTTCTTCCGCCACTACGGCGTGCTCTTCGCCAAGTCCG 30 ACCAGCCGTACGGATTCCTCACCTCCGCGGGCTGCTCCAGCTTCGGCTACGGACTGCCCGCCGCCGATGGCCGCCCA GATCGCCCGGCCGGCCGACCCGTCTTCCTCATCGCGGGCGACGCCGGCTTCCACCACCACCGCCCGACATCGAG ACGGCCGTGCGCCTGCCGATCGTCATCGTCGTCAACAACGACCGCAACGGCCTGATCGAGCTGTACC AGAACCTCGGACACCAGCGCTCCCACGCCCCGCCGTCGGCTTCGGAAGCGTCGACTTCGTCCAGCTCGCCGAGGC CAACGCTGCGAGGCCGTCCGCGCCACCGACCGCCCTCGCTGCTCGCCGCCCTCACCAAGGGCGCCGGACTCGGC 35 CGCCCGTTCCTGATCGAGGTACCGGTGGCCTACGACTTCCAGTCCGGCGGTTTCGCCGCCCTGGCCATCTGA

SEQ ID NO:19 orf3par reverse complement

ATGCCCGGCCCGACCTCGTGTACGGATTCCGGGTGCGCATCGGCACCGAGGGCCGCCCCGGCGGCGCCCCGGCG GTCACTCCGAACCCGCAGCGCACCCCGCTTCGCCGTCCGCGGGACCCATGTCCCCGTGCACGACGGCACCGCGTA 40 CCCGCTCTGGAGCGGAACGGCCGTGACCCTGGGCCGTCCGCCGTCCTGGTCGCCGACGGCCAGGTCCGGCTGCTC GTGACGGGCTGAGCGCCACCGAGGCGAAGACCCTGGCGCACGAGCCGGGCCGCCGCTGGGCCTGTCCGGCA 45 CCCACACCCGCGGGGGGGGGGGTCTGCCGGGTCCCCGCCGGGACCGCCTCCTGCTGCACGGAGTCGGCGGC TCCGACATCACCGCCAGGGCGGTCCGCACCTGGACACCCCCGCTCTCCCGGGCGCTGCCCGGCGAACGGGAGGCGG CCTGTCCGGCGGCATCGACTCCGGGGGAGTCGCCCCACACGGCGCCCTGGCACCCGGGACACGGTCCGTGTCG ATGGGCACCGAGGTGTCCGACGAGTTCGACGCGGCCCGCTCGGTCGCCGTCCACCTGGGCACCGCGCACAGCGAGA 50 TCCGGCTCCACTCGGCCGAACTCGTCAGGGAACTGCCCTGGGCGGTCGCCGCGGGAGATCACCGACCCCACGGT CCTGGAGTACCTGCTGCCGCTCGCCCTCTACCGGCGCTCGACACCGGGCCGCTCCGCATCCTCACCGGGTAC GGCGCCGACATCCCGCTCGGCGGTATGCACCGGCGCACGGCCTCGGTCCCTCGACGACGACGAGATCGCGGGCG GTACTGGGACCGCGGTCCTGGACGCGCTGGTCTCCCTCGAACCCGGGCTCAAACGCCGGCGGGGCACCGACAAG 55 TGGGTGTTGCGGCAGGCCCTCTCCGGCCTGCCCGCGAGACCGTGGCCCCCAAGCTGGGCATCCACGAGG GGTCCGGCACCACCAGCGCGTGGACCGGACTGCTCCTCGCCGAAGGGATCCGGCGCGACGAGGTGACGGCCGTCAA GGGCGCCATGGCACGCGCTGTACGACGCGGTGGTCATCGACACGGTGCCCGCGGAGGACGTGGACTTCGGCGAG ACGGTGCGGCGCTCCGTCGACGCGGTGCCCAGGCTCCAGGCCCGGGTGGTCGTATGA

60 SEQ ID NO:20 orf4par reverse complement

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SEO ID NO:21 cvm6 Polypeptide

10 VPGSGLEALDRATLIHPTLSGNTAERIVLTSGSGSRVRDTDGREYLDASAVLGVTQVGHGRAELARVAAEQMARLEY
FHTWGTISNDRAVELAARLVGLSPEPLTRVYFTSGGAEGNEIALRMARLYHHRRGESARTWILSRRSAYHGVGYGSG
GVTGFPAYHQGFGPSLPDVDFLTPPQPYRRELFAGSDVTDFCLAELRETIDRIGPERIAAMIGEPIMGAVGAAAPPA
DYWPRVAELLHSYGILLISDEVITGYGRTGHWFAADHFGVVPDIMVTAKGITSGYVPHGAVLTTEAVADEVVGDQGF
PAGFTYSGHATACAVALANLDIIERENLLDNASTVGAYLGKRLAELSDLPIVGDVRQTGLMLGVELVARGTREPLPG
15 AAVAEALRERAGILLRANGNALIVNPPLIFTOEDADELVAGLRSVLARTRPDGRVL

SEQ ID NO:22 cvm3 Polypeptide

20

35

45

VTRPPGLSAHTHGSVSGSLLRRVAGHYPTGVVLVTGPAEAPGQPPPAMVVGTFTSVSLDFVLVGFLPARSSTTWPR LRAAGRFCVNVLGADQGPVCRSFAGGDPGRWEVPYRTTATGSPVLLDALAWFDCEVAGETEAGDHWFVTGAVRDLG VIREGSPLVFLRGDYGHWAGGGGSGRAGRRSAVCPV

SEQ ID NO:23 orf6par Polypeptide

MRASSPRGFRVHHGHAĞIRGSHADLAVIASDVPAAVGAVFTRSRFAAPSVLLSRDAVADGIARGVVVLSGNANAGT GPRGYEDAAEVRHLVAGIVDCDERDVLIASTGPVGERYPMSRVRAHLRAVRGPLPGADFDGAAAAVLGTAGARPTI 25 RRARCGDATLIGVAKGPGTGPAEQDDRSTLAFFCTDAQVSPVVLDDIFRRVADRAFHGLGFGADASTGDTAAVLAN GLAGRVDLVAFEQVLGALALDLVRDVVRDSGCGGALVTVRVTGAHDTEQAGRVGRAVVDAPSLRAAVHGPAPDWAP VAAVAGGHGDEGPGRSPGRITIRVGGREVFPAPRDRARPDAVTAYPHGGEVTVHIDLGVPGRAPGAFTVHGCDLLA GYPRLGAGRAV.

30 SEQ ID NO:24 orf4par Polypeptide

VSTAVSPRYAQPATFMRLRHRPDPIGHDVVVVGAPYDGGTSYRPGARFAPRAIRHESSLIHGVGIDRGPGVFDRID VVDGGDIDLSPFSMDLAMDTATVALTRLLERNDAFLMLGGDHSLSLAALRAVHARHGRVAVLHLDAHSDTNPPVYG GTYHHGTPFRWAIEEGLVDPERLVQVGIRGHNPRPDSLDYARGHGVSIVTAADFTRRSPRGIAEQIRRTVGGLPLY VSVDIDVVDPAYAPGTGTPAPGGLSSREVLTLLDVVGQLRPVGFDVVEVSPAYDPSGITSLLAAEIGAELLYQYAR ATTSPASAPVDSPLPPGAAADDAENAENAVDAVDAESAVDFAGORWG.

SEQ ID NO:25 orf3par Polypeptide

MPGPDLVYGFRVRIGTEGRPGGGPGGHSEPGSAPRFAVRGTHVPVHDGTAYPLWSGTAVTLGRPPVLVADGQVRLL LAGELYNRAELTGALGGSSAALGDAELLLAAWRRWGPGAFRLLNGRFAALLTDASTGATVAATDHAGSVPLWLRAD VTGLSAATEAKTLAHEPGRPLGLSGTHTAPGAAGVCRVPAGTALLLHGVGGSDITARAVRTWTPPLSRALPGEREA VDLVGERLATAVRTRLRGGEAAPTVVLSGGIDSGGVAAHTAALAPGTRSVSMGTEVSDEFDAARSVAVHLGTAHSE IRLHSAELVRELPWAVAAAEITDPTVLEYLLPLVALYRRLDTGPLRILTGYGADIPLGGMHRRTASLWSLDDEIAG DMAGFDGLNEMSPVLAGIAGKWTTHPYWDRAVLDALVSLEPGLKRRRGTDKWVLRQALSGLLPAETVARPKLGIHE GSGTTSAWTGLLLAEGIRRDEVTAVKGAMARRLYDAVVIDTVPPEDVDFGETVRRSVDAVRRLRLOGRVVV.

SEO ID NO:26 orf2par Polypeptide

TNLATGVATSALDRSSVIALAAQSESYDCYPNVTHQCLDSTAVMGPLTKFSVQLERGEDIVNLVDSAVLNSRIEPV
GPSFISLPVDLLGAELNGTPTDAPLVRATATHALDADWRARLDEAAELVREAENPLLVVGSAVIRAGAVDALRALA
50 ERLNIPVVTTYTAKGVLPHDHPLNYGAISGYMDGILGHPALDEIFGPADLLLAIGYDYAEDLRPSMWTRGRAKTTV
RVAPEVNPIPELFRADIDIVTNVAEFVTALDDATSGLAPKTRHDLSALRARVAEFLADPTEYEDGMRVHQVIDCMN
SVLDNGTFVSDIGFFRHYGVLFAKSDQPYGFLTSAGCSSFGYGLPAAMAAQIARPGEPVFLIAGDGGFHSNSADIE
TAVRLGLPIVMVVVNNDRNGLIELYQNLGHQRSHAPAVGFGSVDFVQLAEANGCEAVRATDRTSLLAALTKGAGLG
RPFLIEVPVAYDFQSGGFAALAI

MATTTAKAMLERLHQYĞVDHVFĞVVĞREASAILFDEVEGLDFVLTRHEFTAGVMADVLARITNRPQACFATLGPGM